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## Sneiness Somres.

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## New Dork Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

MONDAY, JANUARY 26, 1880.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-Louis Blane demands for France that the right to meet and form societies should be entirely free, = It is deemed probable that American grain may be needed in Russia in the Spring. = The Lord Mayor of Dublin has issued an ap-

peal through the London press for aid for the poor DOMESTIC .- Ex-Secretary Boutwell explains the connection of Grant's Administration with Black have advanced Mr. Blaine's Pres-Maine idential prospects. == Major Smith has issued a proclamation to the people of Maine de nouncing Governor Davis for making a display of = Whitman's confectionery house in Philadelphia has been burned down; loss. \$70,000.

CITY AND SUBURBAN .- Further details of the ele vated railroad accident were obtained yesterday. Mr. Beecher pointed out the perils of wealth \_\_\_ Mr. Talmage spoke of persecution in the churches. = George K. Sistare died. = The jury in the Brooklyn arson case disagreed. The Irish Committee has issued an address. The First Presbyterian Church of Elizabeth had an auniversary celebration. - A carriagemaker in East Seventy-first-st, and his wife were charged with cruelty to a child.

THE WEATHER.-TRIBUNE local observations indicate clear and partly cloudy and warmer weather, possibly followed late in the day by high rain. Thermometer yesterday: Highest, 43° lowest, 31°, average, S612°.

It is evident from the plan which is bing considered by the British authorities for the withdrawal of their troops that they are tired of the Afghan war. In view of a general election, they cannot afford to blunder much longer.

Mr. Collyer preached yesterday upon "being "in the spirit," and drew for some of the illustrations of his meaning upon the treasury of the modern stage. Mr. Beecher delivered was original and instructive.

A careful account is given in a letter printed on another page of a very singular case of paralysis of the brain. The victim is a clergyman of considerable preminence in Western Pennsylvania, and a man of excellent attainments. The utter obliteration of his acquired learning that has taken place, while his memory retains all that has resulted from the general exercise of his faculties, makes this a most interesting case.

The dissensions of the Brooklyn Presbytery were discussed in two of yesterday's sermons. Mr. Talmage preached upon "Thumbserews, and gave his discourse a highly personal flavor. The Rev. R. M. Fuller made a strenuous appeal that the controversy may have an end, charging the disputants with forgetfulness of "the dignity and holiness of their "calling," and urging the necessity of common effort against the cause of irreligion.

The announcement that even Russia may need supplies of American grain in the Spring illustrates strongly the growing dependence of Europe on this country for food, and the great strides we have made in distancing our rivals in that market. In the light of the present development, it seems remarkable that as recently as 1872 Russia should have sent is to provide for bogus electoral votes from nearly double as much wheat to England as this country.

The demand for authority to hold public meetings and form political associations, without official restraint, which M. Louis Blanc, one of the French Radical leaders, has put forward, should meet the hearty support of all French Republicans, since such rights are assential to the growth of democratic institutions. M. Blanc shows wisdom in pressing the claim while the Republicans are strong and comparatively united, as otherwise he might find it almost impossible to overcome the royalist dislike to perfect freedom of public action.

Another appeal is issued to the people of the United States for aid to the starving Irish. This comes from the Irish Relief Committee of this city of which Chief-Justice Daly is chairman and which numbers among its members many well-known citizens of Irish birth or descent. The Committee states that heretofore it has not made any special effort to collect money, but that the evidence

at there must be no delay in affording relief. The Committee makes its special appeal to these of our people who have ties of blood binding them to the suffering country, and no doubt the confidence with which they ask a generous charity from Americans of all classes will be justified by the return

THE TEIBUNE has already directed public attention to the way in which Mr. Blaine's management of the Maine campaign against fraud has proved him to possess in an eminent degree the very qualities which his enemies would not concede to him. Our regular Washington correspondent describes, in a letter printed elsewhere, the impression which this striking exhibition of the highest qualities of the statesman and the executive has made upon the public opinion of the Capital. It is shown to have greatly improved Mr. Blame's prospects for the Presidential nomination, and to have correspondingly diminished those of General Grant.

There need be no alarm at the announcement that the mock Governor in Maine, Major Smith, has been able to enroll in various places a number of men amounting to 2,500. There is no danger that he will use them, if he has the power. Even a Maine Greenbacker will recognize the folly of persistence in butting his head against a stone wall, after a few collisions of that kind, and the legal State Government has now assumed the solidity of a stone wall, as a large number of sore heads in Maune do testify. But the public will take sufficient note of the episode to be somewhat amused, and p rhaps a little indignant, at this same Smith's "preclamation" denouncing the legal Governor for using State troops to protect public property and charging him with disturbing the peace of the State. Meanwhile the Fu-ion "case" has been submitted to the Supreme Court. Here is the gentle incline on which the party can let themselves down again. When the decision has been pronounced against them, we may expect to see them display a sudden respect for the law which they have shamelessly defied, and to yield promptly to the decision of a Court in which they have just declared they have "no confidence."

THE HOPES OF THE FUSIONISTS. The revolution in Maine has ended. But the revolution elsewhere has only begun. It has become plain during the past week that the pretence of a government is kept up by the Fusionists no longer with any hope whatever of ultimate success in securing control within the State, but at the instigation, with the aid and counsel, and for the promotion of the political schemes, of revolutionists outside of the State. To appreciate this new phase of the disgraceful business, we have only to consider the events which have followed the decision of the Supreme Court.

When that decision was made known there was an end of all hopes of Fusion success within the State of Maine. It was addressed to the persons selected by the true Senate and the true House, not as to individuals, but as "President of the Senate and Speaker of the "House of Representatives of Maine." The very form of address put an end to all controtransactions. = Fusion efforts in versy as to the opinion and future action of the Court. The decision itself abundantly showed that it was the conviction of the Court that no organization based in any way upon the fraudulent certificates given by Governor Garcelou was or could be made legal; that such organizations were unlawful, invalid and impotent, from beginning to end, and could do no legal act whatever as bodies claiming to be the fruit of an election by the people. And yet one week after this decision was rendered we have the two illegal bodies still in session, pretending that they are, or may become, a Senate and House, and addressing to this very Court questions which it can entertain only if submitted by properly constituted branches of the State Government! There is no limit, it is true, to the possible impudence of an alliance of Greenbackers and Democrats. But this at least is certain, that no body of sane men ever would have kept up this farce for another week, in the face of decisions already rendered, with the slightest hope that its validity would ever be recognized by the courts, by the public, or by responsible State or local officials of any degree.

The object of this continued pretence must be sought elsewhere. Many of the Fusionists were at first ready to abandon the fraud. Some members openly announced their intention to go into the true Legislature and take their seats. Armed bodies, when suma characteristic sermon upon the dangers of moned by the bogus "Governor," refused riches. The theme was old, but its treatment to respond. Officials refused to pay money or otherwise to recognize the rump. So palpable was the tendency of the conspiracy to collapse entirely, that the leaders were forced to adjourn over from hour to hour and from day to day, with hardly a pretence of to secure aid, counsel and encouragement from shown, too, that during a certain night the temper and purpose of the Fusionists suddenly and entirely changed; that they became anxious, all at once, to insist upon their claims and keep up their organization still further; that they did receive, from some quarter, a supply of money; that they presently were able to get together some bodies

of armed men, secretly organized; and that they began to talk about getting possession of the State buildings, or appealing to Congress. In answer to some impulse from without, the Fusionists are now trying, either by some resort to force, or by some new trickery, to keep up their pretence of legality, at least long enough to throw the State into disorder, or to give Congress a pretext for interference. There is no reason to doubt that the object the State. Hence the strong presumption is that persons who are managing for some Democratic candidate, or for the Democratic party, have supplied the needed aid, counsel and encouragement to keep up the broil in Maine. There is no longer a possibly honest dispute about the lawful government within a State, but there is a deliberate attempt to set up a bogus government which. at a future time, a Democratic Congress can use as a means of defeating the will of the people in the Presidential election. It is nossible that assurances have been given by leading members of Congress; possible that, when the broil has gone far enough to afford some stipulated pretext, Congress may assume to decide which is the established Government in a State. Then, no matter how indecent or unlawful its decision may be, or how contrary to the decisions of the courts of last resort, the pretence will be set up that the bogus "govern-"ment" alone has power to provide for the choice of electors and to give them certifi-

the supremacy of the laws may best be met.

A NIHILIST NOVEL.

lessly striving to interest himself in the Marianne's enthusiasm, he rejected the idea of writing a political novel and of setting secret presses in motion. A thorough-going Nihilist romance, in which the origin, methods and aims of this anarchical body of national malcontents are vividly described, has recently been published in Paris. The author is a Frenchman, and while he may have been masquerading underground in Russia, it is more probable that he has won the confidence of some of the restless spirits who have taken refuge in Zurich or Geneva. Vera Sassulitch, her lawyer and her victim are brought upon the stage, and the scenes are suffused with local color. The commanding figures are types of revolutionists rather than Socialists. Of the men, one is a Nihilist because his heart has been touched by the distress and ignorance of the population; another has embraced the same cause merely from a vague feeling of restlessness; and another, with Polish blood in his veins, is a revolutionist because he is a good hater. These are more advanced types than are to be found in Turgeneff's pages; for his Bazaroff represents social atheism rather than political conspiracy, and his Solomine and Markeloff are social reformers rather than revolutionists. The interest in the new story, as is suggested by the title, "Le Roman d'une Nibiliste," centres in the intrigues and fate of a woman; and it is to this fact rather than to the details of the plot, or to the explanations offered of the anomalous condition of Russian society, that we direct attention.

The author recognizes the fact that if great changes are ever effected in the constitution of government and society in consequence of the campaign of the secret societies, the women rather than the men have opened a way for them. Turgeneff has virtually acquiesced in this conclu sion; for while the men in "Virgin Soil" are weaklings and dreamers, one figure rises above them-the woman who lacked experience but was possessed by the cause, smiling for joy when her aristocratic hands grew red from exposure and toil, and awaiting with impatience the moment when she could mount the scaffold and sacrifice her life for her principles. From the outset the cooperation of the sexes has given a great impulse to the revolutionary movements in Russia. As many women as men have been enrolled in the secret societies; ladies of noble birth and influential station have shared with the stronger sex the dangers of the secret printing office, the hardships of prison life and years. the doom, of exile; and it was a woman who set the terrible example of assassination. The superior position of women under the Russian laws to that of their sex in other conntries has made them the natural companions of men who have undertaken the risks and labors of revolution; and consequently the

sexes are leagued together for common ends. It is this fact which renders the social and political uprising in Russia more formidable than the Socialist movement in the Fatherland. Countess Hatzfeldt, it is true, was the political accomplice of Lassalle, the reputed father of German Socialism, and some of the chief speakers at the annual Congresses of the Workingmen's party have been women; but the movement has been political rather than social, and the sympathics of the gentler sex have been estranged from it. The facility with which the Force bill enacted by the Reichstag has been kept in operation, and the success which has attended Bismarck's efforts to muffle national discontent, have been in marked contrast with the failure of repressive measures martial law in Russia. It was irrational to assume that the new doctrines would gain greater headway in a populous than in a thinly-settled country where the population is so inert, and, more over, that the speculative tendencies of German thought would promote the Socialist cause. Yet the evil has been abated in one country, while in the other it defies the energies of police and soldiers. The explanat on is simple. The alliance of the sexes has given to Russian Nihilism a superior social force. An atheistic movement has de veloped a species of fanaticism which fires the hearts of men and women alike,

CONSOLIDATION AND SPECULATION.

The past week was one of extraordinary sensations in the railroad world, and the results of the great transactions so sudaction, in order to put off a little longer the dealy announced can as yet be only final action. But to what end? There was in part foreseen. The consolidation of nothing possible to be done within the the Union, Kansas and Denver Pacific State of Maine, by any lawful means, that Roads will evidently have an important could not have been done better on Monday last effect at no distant day upon the business of than to-day. The object, it is now plain, was the Wabash Pacific and the other roads from the Eastward which terminate at Kansas City outside of the State. Dispatches have or Omaha. The sale of 100,000 shares of stock in the Central Pacific may not improbably look to the early completion of a Southern line. of which a larger part may be owned by the capitalists who have taken a good opportunity to lessen their investment in the road already constructed with Government aid. The statement made on Saturday before a Congressional Committee by the attorney of the Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio Road, that arrangements had been made to complete that line to a junction with the Southern Pacific at El Paso, may also be important in connection with the same subject. The completion of arrangements to extend the Texas Pacific to El Paso, and to push forward the Atchison, Topeka and Santa F6 to the Pacific coast, though finally announced last week, was foreshadowed some time ago. What part the great sale of New-York Central stock in London, which was announced on Thursday, may have in these movements for the control of transcontinental traffic, does not yet appear. At the South, also, there have been great excitement and uncertainty as to the effect of the purchase of a controlling interest in the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Road by its great rival, the Louisville and Nashville. and it is understood that a conference is to be held to-day at Nashville, between parties interested in the two systems, to ascertain the terms upon which they will act hereafter. A practical consolidation of these roads and their leased lines, though desired by Louisville interests, is looked upon with much dis favor at some other cities, whose traffic would thus be made dependent upon a great monopoly.

The changes in the condition of the New-York banks, until last week, have been highly favorable to increase of the reserve ever since the beginning of the year. From the closing statement of December, when the reserve now received of impending famine is such cates. It remains to be seen in what way this consisted of \$60,727,900, of which only ital impossibility. Cow's milk potatoes, and eggs

conspiracy against the will of the people and \$12,089,700 was in legal-tenders, there was a constant increase both in specie and in notes until the statement of January 17, which showed a reserve of \$69,472,800, of which When Neshdanoff, the weakest of the Social- \$15,914,200 was in legal-tenders. But the ist group outlined in "Virgin Soil," was hope- statement of Saturday showed a decrease of \$1,726,400 in specie, although the conrevolutionary cause, in order to share tinued return of legal-tenders from the interior added \$1,229,300 to that part of the reserve. The exports of specie since the year began have been \$194,190 gold and \$458,329 silver, but the whole of the gold and \$135,629 of the silver have gone to Havana or other ports of the West Indies, only \$322,700 in silver having gone to European ports. The condition of foreign exchanges is not such as to cause fear of any movement of specie to Europe, and the latest advices from England show that well-informed journals and bankers consider a further shipment of gold to this side not improbable.

Much depends, as to the course of our foreign trade, upon the success or failure of operators who have been holding grain at a high price. The sharp break in prices last week, ranging from 7 to 814 cents per bushel for wheat, stimulated a considerable demand for export on Saturday, but an unusual number of vessels have been lying idle at this and other ports, waiting for cargoes which operators were not able to forward without loss at ruling prices, and there is doubt whether the combination has yet been forced to yield enough to cause free exports. The statistician of the Produce Exchange is quoted as saying that the foreign markets had been temporarily overstocked by unusually large exports, and that the marked advance in railroad charges of shipments from Western points to the seaboard had also operated to arrest the outward movement for a time; but the fact remains that a powerful effort has been made to hold prices up to the point at which grain may be expected to sell some months hence, if the foreign markets cannot meanwhile obtain adequate supplies. As to some of the operators, at least, this effort has been unsuccessful for the past week, and large supplies have been sold at declining prices. But it does not yet appear whether a quantity sufficiently large to affect the market for months to come may not still be held back by the stronger operators.

In the aggregate, the exports of produce have been larger in value, by \$3,486,219, than they were for the corresponding weeks of last year; but this increase in value of exports, being less than 25 per cent, is smaller than the change in prices since January last, and therefore implies no increase in quantities exported. In imports, on the contrary, the aggregate value to Satorday last was \$31,931,948, against only \$17,702,435 for the corresponding week last year, an increase of 80 per cent, which is value, were the largest on record for several

SORGHUM SUGAR.

Remembering past failures, often repeated, in the pursuit of sugar from sorghum, we, in common with the rest of the country, have been disposed to regard Commissioner Le Due's persistent tramp over that beaten track as an amusing, though somewhat costly, display of misplaced enthusiasm. But let him laugh who wins, and, since nothing succeeds like success, if future seasons confirm the notable results summarized in our Washington correspondence, then we may well acknowledge that the Department of Agriculture, under direction of its present head, will have more than compensated for all its seemingly barren years. We are not losing sight of the fact that sugar has been successfully made from sorghum away from the Capital, and prior to 1879. But very much oftener the juice has stubbornly refused to give down anything more substantial than syrup, and that of inferior quality; and when sucrese really resulted, the rare exceptions judge of the expediency in any city of ininspired by the confidence of his chief, to demonstrate, as he believes he has done, that the quick-growing sorghum can be counted as sure for sugar as the cane of the semi-tropics, and even yield a richer percentage of inice, Select a variety certain to perfect itself before frost, he says, and let it ripen fully, instead of, as heretofore, putting in the sickle at any immature stage of growth.

That is all there is of it; and, as our correpondent observes, "like many others of the great discoveries of modern times, (if it shall ' come to be classed among them), which have 'revolutionized trade and changed the cus-"toms of the civilized world, it is simplicity "itself"-and as would seem, too, partially the result of happy accident. The industrial, commercial and economic bearings of this new culture and manufacture, if it becomes established as a certainty, will be immediate and remarkable. It will add one staple crop to the Northern farmer's narrow rotation, and leave him less excuse for clogging the great elevators at home and shipping to Europe with the accumulated fertility of our richest lands, in the form of wheat, regardless of any obligation to generations yet unborn. It will immensely lessen the cost of a leading necessity of daily consumption. It will militate against the possibility of injury to health consequent on adulteration by admixture of glucose and worse materials with imported sugars of high value. It will enable us to retain in the country the \$100,000,000 of annual ontgo for foreign sweets. Of course the wish is father to the thought, and we are not discounting the future; but certainly Dr. Collier's showing affords encouraging ground for hone, and if it prove not too good to be true, then we may well cultivate respect for the faithful man who, happily, was not turned aside from his purpose by the banter of unbelief.

DOTHEBOYS HALL IN NEW-YORK For Yorkshire read New-York, and deprive the Rev. Edward Cowley of one of his eyes, and it would not be difficult to believe that the classical institution of which the late lamented Mr. Squeers was the chief ornament and head had undergone an unholy resurrection. The story told in the examination on Saturday before Judge Donohue is painfully and strangely like that of the great novelist. It is a sad reminder that there is indeed nothing new under the sun, that the world does not outgrow cruelty and wickedness, and that even in the midst of a great warm-hearted city, covered with a net-work of benevolent societies, a score of helpless children can be systematically starved, beaten and brutalized, and all in the name of charity!

The Sixtieth-st. Dotheboys Hall had its "treacle and sulphur " every morning, which was seeing Mr. Squeers and going him several times better. The regular breakfast was bread and condensed milk-"as many dipperfuls of water and cups of milk as there were children." Meat made its appearance literally only twice a year-on Thanksgiving Day and Christmas; and no one who remembers Mr. Squeers's pathetic deprecation of meat as an article of food, on the ground that it "fevered" the boys blood and made them "rebellious," will wonder that Mr. Cowley carefully adhered to a low and watery diet, which made rebelliousness of any sort a phys-

were unknown. Dinner consisted of peas and beans boiled into a soup. One slight detail, easily overlooked in the testimony, sends a vivid ray of light into the squalor and misery of this so-called Shepherd's Fold. The children took turns at the table because there were not enough "soap boxes" for all to sit down at once. Let it be added on the testimony of a hostile witness that the pious Mr. Cowley asked the Divine blessing upon every meal. It would be interesting to know what these balfstarved children, as they ate their bread and watered milk and wondered whether their semi-annual taste of meat would ever come again, thought of that invocation and the religious zeal which dictated it. But in other respects the parallel with Dotheboys Hall is equally striking. We miss the youthful Wackford Squeers, but there seems to have been no necessity for his existence; the poor boys who came into the Shepherd's Fold brought no new button-over ackets and no new boots. Smike was there, however, and Smike-pitiful to relate-was a young girl. The story of this little drudge, told to the Court under the glaring eye of her former master, and evidently told in some fear, was a shocking one. No one could have read it without a conviction of its truth, even if it had not been substanti-

ated in various parts by respectable witnesses. This girl was indentured to Mr. Cowley by the Commissioners of Charities and Corrections when a baby, and has spent her whole life of about fourteen years in his service. Many of the facts already noted were given in her testimony, and there were many darker things told, some of which cannot be even referred to here. At five o'clock in the morning it was her duty to be up, and she, with other girls even younger, made the fires and prepared the breakfast. One comb, one brush and four or five towels comprised the toilet facilities of the establishment. After breakfast, making of beds, sweeping and-scrubbing. No one needs to be reminded of the Yorkshire classes in washing windows and weeding gardens, which Mr. Cowley was evidently imitating. As if all this was not enough for a child to do, she was made teacher, too, and her feeble instruction, given in the intervals of sweeping and scrubbing to ten of the little children, seems to have been the sum total of the educational facilities afforded by this institution since last Summer. She acted besides as waiter at Mr. Cowley's table, and from that benevolent man she "sometimes got a bit of fat." But he squared the account with several brutal whippings.

All these things went on within the walls of an institution protected against suspicion by its pretence of charity. But now and then the truth would leak out. A brother and sister sent from the Fold to a public school were expelled because they systematically stole the luncheons of the other children; they stole nothing - else, and stole' these because, they said, they were hungry. One of the Fold's starved sheep, nine years old, went begging one day for food, saying that he had been sent to school without any breakfast. The Principal of Primary School No. 21 testifies that seven of these children in all have been under her charge; all of them "often" complained of hunger, were miserably clad and filthy. Two of them it became necessary to send away. The child who was sent to St. Luke's Hospital the other day much more than the difference in prices, in a state of starvation was in good health when he The imports last week, \$11,068,634 in entered the Fold. Another boy who has enjoyed Mr. Cowley's hospitality for about the same length of time left there too weak to watk, and sorely afflicted with vermin, diseases, etc.

The public will hardly wait for Mr. Cowley's deience. It may be contrary to the laws of evidence, but they will be apt to conclude that no theory will account for the existence of this testimony, except the theory that it is the truth. And if malice might have invented these stories, malice could not have invented the diseased, half-starved children, who were produced in court the other day, and who iready show the effects of a week of good food. It seems safe to say that the charitable career of the Rev. Mr. Cowley is at an end in this city. If no other penalty can be inflicted upon him, that at least seems inevitable.

Some further objections have been raised to the

ago of the work done by the Charitable Organization of Philadelphia as "false and injurious." As th statement was simply an accurate synopsis of the figures of the official report it cannot be false, although it may be injurious. THE TRIBUNE assuredly has no prejudices nor interest to serve in this matter of Philadelphia charities. We placed the report in brief before our readers, that they might were as puzzling as, they were agreeable. It terposing a paid organization between the needy poor and the good Christian willing to help them. The report showed that of over \$39,000 contributed \$18,089 went to the poor; that employment was found for only 357 of over 26,000 applicants for relief; that the relief given to the worthy poor did not amount to 75 cents to each person for the whole year. The rest of the money went to officials, office hire, etc. If our readers draw the destruction that so very small a flame is not worth so very big a candle we are not to blame. It is claimed, however, that as a consequence of the efficiency of the Society in taking care of the real poor, the city is now able to reduce its poor, the city is now able to reduce its \$50,000 a year for out-door relief to the \$7,000 his talent first by drawing in his school books. He needed for medical service. The facts are these: is a pupil of Bonnat. When Philadelphia, at the last session of the Legislature, cought authority through her Councils to fund her floating debt (then amounting to \$10,000,000), the Legislature passed an act giving this authority, but supplemented it by another compelling the City Conneils to create no more floating debts for any purpose. This act, which went into operation January 1, 1880, compelled the Councils to fix a tax rate before making any appro priations, so that the income being ascertained, the appropriations might be made to come within it. It was found that large reductions must be made the heads of all departments, which was done; the \$50,000 cut down from the sum for the poor was but a single item in the entire necessary work of retrenchment. It was taken from the sum for outdoor relief rather than from the almshouse, because of President Caven's statement that it was usually used for election purposes. So far from the reduction being due to the work of the Society of Charitable Organization, the only mention made of it was when a member of the Councils proposed that the orders for relief should be approved by the officers of said Society, which motion was defeated by a large majority.

It is painful to hear of the abuses which have been practised at the Free Reading Room of the Cooper Union-of books mutilated or stolen; of newspapers and pamphlets cut; of loafers occupying the seats, not to read, but merely to sleep; of uncleanly, disorderly or intoxicated persons resorting to the rooms. This is shameful, and it is not surprising that the trustees of the Cooper Union have taken stringent measures to abate the scandal. Hereafter admission to the reading-room can only be obtained by tickets, which will be ismed to ail worthy and well behaved persons, each ticket being good for a day. It is mortifying to find such precautions necessary in this civilized city, of which we had hoped and believed better things; but we are glad to know that there is a way of carrying out the intentions of the venerable and liberal founder of the Union, without any deprivation suffered by the respectable and deserving.

It begins to look as though it would be the people's boom. Somebody should ask Garcelon how he likes the result of his effort to "jump on Blaine."

There is a significant contrast between the way in which the Republican and Democratic papers are discussing the next nomination for the Presidency in their respective parties. An honest and acknowledged difference of opinion exists among the Republicans as to who is the best man to nominate The several candidates have each carnest adherents who lose no opportunity to press the claims of their favorite upon the public. No disposition is shown, however, to disregard the wish of the people when expressed through delegates regularly elected to the Chicago Convention. On the other hand, the Democrats are in a chaotic State. Few of the party organs have had the temerity to express a prefer-

ence. and then only in a feeble manner. Every, thire, it is tacitly admitted, depends upon the wish of one man. If Mr. Tilden wants the nomination it is cone ded that he must be gratified. Then, too, the intention of bolting in case a particular nomination is made exists mainly in the Democratic party. So the Republicans enter the canvass substantially united, while the Democrats find themselves divided at the start by a quarrel between an ambitious old man and the most powerful organization within the party. No wonder observing Democrats are discouraged before the campaign has fairly begun. fairly begun.

After making a desperate effort Senator Beek got his speaking legs under him last week. The Repub-licans should try to keep him in that position.

State Senator Braman has begun the crusade in favor of fair and honest elections and correct returns at a propitious season. The three bills he has introduced in the Legislature are designed to prevent frauds, as far as possible, by remedying the loose frauds, as far as possible, by remedying the loose and illegal manner in which elections are often conducted in the country districts. Anyone who has witnessed the polling of votes at a rural election must have been impressed with the wide latitude left for dishonest officials to ply their craft. Late events have shown how eager one party is to take advantage of the blimders of incompetent Returning Boards. With these facts in mind, the safeguards which Senator Braman's bills will place around the ballot-box appear opportune and none too stringent.

The lamentations over Mr. O'Conor's letter which fill the Democratic papers should induce him to republish it in pamphlet form, and label it "The De-cline and Fall of the Democratic Party."

The Democrats elected one President on the issue of "54° 40' or fight." As they are sadly in need now of a good cry to go to the country on they might try "Canadian annexation or fight." If they could rouse up the British lion and get him to give one or two feeble roars, it would be worth to them more than Mr. Tilden's barrel.

The Maine conspirators should have taken a few more lessons from their Southern models before they attempted to steal a Northern State. Then their failure would not have been quite so brilliant.

About 12 o'clock the other night a telegraph messenger handed in at No. 15 Gramercy Park a dispatch from Albany which ran thus; "John or be get Kelly vill out kicked you out." Soon after an old gentleman was seen to close carefully all the doors and blinds and retire to an obscure corner of the house, where after consulting some cabalistic ciphers he slowly read: "Get out, or you will be kicked out. John Keily."

The trouble in Maine has given rise to a most renarkable figure of speech. The Auburn (Me.) Greenback Labor Chronicle says of General Chamberlain: The laurels which he has won and which he wears upon his brow, will turn to wormwood in his mouth." They certainly will not turn to wormwood in his mouth while he continues to wear them upon his brow, nor, indeed, under any circumstances, unless he shall undertake to devour them, which he is hardly likely to do. But any gentleman given to the Greenback fallacy naturally possesses a lively imagination. imagination.

A lively little bull once attempted to butt a lo comotive from the track, and the result was a plentiful supply of railroad hash. If the Maine Fusionists want to repeat the experiment by committing some overt act they possess all the facilities for making

Last week an enthusiastic meeting was held in Columbus, Ohio, favoring the claims of the Maine Senator. General Beatty made a speech declaring his preference for Mr. Blaine "because he believed that under him we should enjoy that peace which comes of obedience to law, and accords to every man liberty of speech and of political action." A club was formed with and of political action." A club was formed with over sixty members, and similar organizations are to be perfected in different parts of the State. The colored and German elements are said to be quite prominent in the movement. There is no nikeli-hood, however, of any scrious effort by Blaine men to interfere with Sherman's getting the solid Ohio delegation.

Groverism in Oregon and Garcelonism in Maine represent the achievements of the Democrats in the North during the past four years.

Secretary Sherman continues to be the choice of

more than half the Ohio Republicans interviewed by the correspondents of The Cincinnati Gazette. Biaine comes second and Grant third.

PERSONAL.

statement made by THE TRIBUNE a week or two Mr. Philip Edward Pusey, son of Dr. Pusey, and the author of several theological works of some importance, has just died at Oxford.

Mr. Ernest Longfellow, son of the poet, is exhibiting in Boston a large allegorical painting called "The Choice of Youth." The Empress Eugénie will start for Natal on

March 26, and by her wish no special state or tere-mony will be observed on the journey. Professor John Muir, the geologist, who has been making a five months' study of the glaciers of Alaska, has just returned to San Francisco.

M. Ernest Renan has chosen for his forthcoming lectures in London the highly interesting subject of the Deterioration of Christianity in percolating through the Roman Empire.

Miss Susie Adele Washburne, the eldest daughter of the former Minister to France, has just entered society, being introduced by a large entertalument at her father's house in Chicago.

Mr. Charles Sprague Pearce, the grandson of Charles Sprague, the poet, is mentioned as one of the most promising of the American artists in Paris.

Mr. Gilbert and Mr. Sullivan have, says The Courant of Hartford, refused an offer of \$5,000 from the Boston Theatre for the privilege of producing "The Pirates of Penzance." They intend to send a company themselves to the Athenian town, though it is said that the only theatre which they can engage at present is one holding not more than 800 people.

When Prince Bismarck is in the country he never. it is asserted, lets any one know his intention to return to Berlin until he has taken his seat in the train. He then sends a brief telegram to his family, informing them that he is " off." He decided upon this plan because he didn't like the bustle and ex-citement which used to be caused in his household by the announcement of his approaching departure.

The Rev. Dr. Edward Eggleston, who recently resigned the pastorate of the Church of Christian Endeavor, in Brooklyn, on account of failing health, and who sailed for Europe on December 20 to recuperate, has arrived with his family at Villiers-le-bel, quiet village near Paris. He has written to a a quiet village heat Taris.

friend in Brooklyn that he has lost a good deal of flesh since he left home, and that his health is no worse and no better. He has abandoned his first intention of going to Geneva to spend the Winter, on account of the severe weather.

Notwithstanding the recent death of his only son, the well-known name of Governor E. D. Morgan is to be perpetuated. He has just caused the name of his grandson and only lineal descendant to be changed from Arthur Denison Morgan to Edwin D. Morgan, jr. The Court cheerfully granted the order anorgan, Jr. The Court cheerfully granted the order upon the necessary affidavits establishing the facts, first that Governor Morgan approved this adoption of his name, and second, that the change was not a device for escaping pecuniary liabilities. It may well be imagined that little evidence was needful to establish either the grandfather's willingness or the grandfowl's salveney. grandson's solvency.

Mr. Tennyson is described in interesting fashion by a clever correspondent of The San Francisco Chronicle. "Nobody," says this writer, "would suspect him for a poet now. His face is strong, and his eyes have a certain brightness, but he is seamed, rather than wrinkled, from forehead to chin; he appears to be puffy; he is partially bald; he stoops and shuffles; dresses ordinarily and carelessly, and and shuffles; dresses ordinarily and carelossly, and has a generally rustic mien and denotement. He does not affect, and never has affected, general society, and the fact shows in his bearing and slovenly raiment." The correspondent adds that Mr. Tennyson has made such wise investment of his large literary carnings that his entire property is probably worth \$1,000,000—a remarkable fortune for a poet.

When Thomas Buchanan Read was in London during the first year of the Civil War, he was invited one evening to meet Mr. Tennyson. As soon as they were introduced the Englishman began to speak of the war, saying: "I have had much sympathy with your country, Mr. Read; but I have withdrawn my sympathy now. I feel bound to tell you that your country is going to perdition, and I don't mind it either. England, Mr. Read, is not with the North in this barbarons struggle." Read, nettled by such rudeness, determined to be rude in turn and retorted thust "You need not disturb